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FOUR HUNDRED TONGUES

BY

J. GORDON WATT, M.A.

SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

LONDON

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

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*"Not least art thou, thou little Bethlehem
In Judah, for in thee the Lord was born;
Nor thou in Britain, little Lutterworth,
Least, for in thee the word was born again.
Heaven-sweet Evangel, ever-living word,
Who whilome spakest to the South in Greek,
About the soft Mediterranean shores,
And then in Latin to the Latin crowd,
As good need was—thou hast come to talk our isle.
Hereafter thou, fulfilling Pentecost,
Must learn to use the tongues of all the world."*

TENNYSON.—*Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.*

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FOUR HUNDRED TONGUES

IN the history of civilisation and religion in the nineteenth century there is, perhaps, nothing more worthy of note than the record of the translation and dissemination of the Holy Scriptures. Setting out at the beginning of this century with new life and vigour, this work has steadily increased in volume, and has achieved notable results. The area of this activity has expanded with the onward march of exploration and missionary effort till there are few fields left to be won. All the great peoples of the world, and many of the smaller tribes also, have received, and are learning to value, the Scriptures in their own tongue. A new influence, pregnant with social and spiritual change, has arisen thereby for the Mohammedan and heathen world. By their literary form and moral teaching they appeal to the curious and inquiring, and claim to regulate life; the message they bear comes home alike to the heir of a decrepit civilisation and to the rude and naked child of savagery. And while the book is only the impersonal factor in a great movement, teachers and readers will pass away and be forgotten long before its day is done.

The interest of this subject has many sides. Philology and literature, culture and religion, are all concerned in the

achievements of Bible translation. In the case of many peoples there is here the first visible material for research, as well as the dawn of an era of conscious and rapid growth. Before the translations were made, the rudest of languages had its laws of speech, its songs and tales and proverbs; and the people who spoke it had a past which lived dimly in the memory, and a faith, however superstitious, which pointed to the unseen. But these things have often remained unknown or obscure till the translation was made, giving literature a being and religion a purer and fuller life. Hence it will be seen that the history of versions of the Scriptures is worthy of diligent study and accurate narration. The fact that the subject has so many important bearings gives it an inherent interest.

It appears, however, that this estimate of the value of Bible translations has been held in the past by only a few, and has seldom proved a stimulus to the writing of their history. A very short list comprises the books that bear directly upon this neglected subject. The facts of this history, though numerous enough to fill an encyclopædia, are scattered and disconnected; and it is to be feared that many of them are disappearing. This is certain—that many of the chief translators are dead, and that their story has been imperfectly told. The need for action becomes the more imperative. The lack of this forethought has left the story of primitive Christianity incomplete, and in many respects disappointingly uncertain; and the same fault seems likely soon to invest the beginnings of faith in many a land with the same obscurity. The promise of each case may not be of equal magnitude, nor call for like treatment;

but we shall err if we fail to discern that in each to a greater or less degree there is history in the making.

There are certain conspicuous exceptions to the neglect of this subject which must be mentioned—certain sections of it in which the interest is profound. Chief among these stand the versions of antiquity, and the English and German translations of a later age. The study of the ancient versions has found a home in the universities and schools of theology, and is pursued partly for the light they shed upon the original text of Scripture, and partly because of their connection with early Jewish and Christian communities. They witness to the dispersion of the Jews and to their assimilation of alien cultures, to the early diffusion of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire, and to the birth of national churches. Historical references to these versions are so brief and of such doubtful accuracy that only by prolonged, diligent and scientific study can the elementary facts of their history be established with regard to them. It is now considered worth the while of scholars to undertake this painful investigation to arrive at facts which might easily have been recorded and handed on. The English and German versions are the seed and the first-fruits of momentous national upheavals; they have left an indelible stamp upon the peoples who use them, and both in themselves and in their history must remain objects of study. Their companions, the versions which are an outcome of the tendencies of faith and scholarship which made for and lived in the Reformation, have not been entirely overlooked. Over them factions strove and nations contended. Some were suppressed; others had

a precarious and underground existence ; others, again, survived and triumphed over the attacks of their enemies. Their history has been investigated in the countries where they are used and in Germany, the home of many branches of painstaking research. It remains to do for the versions of this century what has been done for those of earlier days.

In 1850 the chief step towards collecting and setting in order the available information was taken by Messrs. Bagster & Sons, of London, when they published the book called "The Bible of Every Land." Then, and again in 1860, in a revised edition, they gave the history of existing versions. The geographical extent and statistics connected with each language, its characteristics, the versions of Scripture made in it and the results of their dissemination were given where possible ; illustrative maps and specimens of the versions were added. The book was a most useful one, although it would now be regarded as somewhat old-fashioned ; and since it appeared nothing has been produced on the same scale.

In 1878, at the Missionary Conference held in London, the Rev. C. E. B. Reed read a paper on the Bible work of the world, to which he added a useful and exhaustive list of versions, their translators and publishing societies. In 1888 the Rev. A. W. Murray published the best monograph on any section of this subject, entitled "The Bible in the Pacific," which gave a careful history of the versions in the languages of the South Seas and New Guinea. There have also appeared at different times and places lists of versions in African languages, of Scriptures in the languages of China, of complete versions of the Bible and the New Testament. The Annual Reports of the Bible Societies are

mines of information, although it is greatly to be desired that they would all follow the example of the British and Foreign Bible Society in supplying a historical list of those versions they have promoted. At present it is necessary either to examine a complete series of Reports to ascertain what has been done, or to be content with the imperfect information contained in the Price Lists.

From the above review the name has been omitted of the chief living worker in this field, the scholar who has gathered from every quarter of the globe and has published a series of valuable books on this subject. Every one who has dipped into it knows what he owes to the expenditure of labour, time, and money on the part of Dr. Robert Needham Cust. His "Bible Translations," published in 1890 by Mr. Elliot Stock, contains lists which are the ground and starting-point of every succeeding worker.

The year 1904 will be the centenary of the foundation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the leader in this work of Bible translation and distribution, and will be a fitting time to review the achievements of the past. The subject is too large for one man to undertake, and must be dealt with from many quarters and by many minds. Several have already become interested in it, and the initial volume in this series, "In Our Tongues," by Mr. G. A. King, is the first outcome of a movement to explore the ground and collect the material. The list of versions which follows the present paper is intended to be a contribution to the further study of the making of versions. The name of each language containing a version of the whole or part of the Scriptures is followed by its geographical position, the names of the books

or chief books translated and published, and the name of the publishing Society. By means of the last an inquirer can get upon the track of each version, and pursue his investigations at headquarters, or in the Reports of the publishing Society.

It might be supposed that the preparation of the following list was as easy as the enumeration of the volumes in a library, and that it was necessary only to ascertain the number of versions published by each Bible Society, and adding them together, to arrive at the desired total. In reality, the task is surrounded with occasions of question and error. In a measure it resembles the efforts of a biologist to ascertain the number of species in a division of the animal kingdom. He has to range over the whole world, to inquire into and consider every fresh candidate for a place, to reject varieties, hybrids, and sports, and, in the end, to lack assurance of correctness until his work has been tested many times over. In preparing this list of languages one is soon confronted with corresponding perplexities. The necessary sources of information are not always accessible ; so that a version which has appeared in a remote mission field may for some time remain unknown outside it. When the inquirer has got upon its track, he may be unable to learn exactly that which he wants to know : he may fail to discover what has been translated or published, or what is the name of the language or the exact home of the tribe receiving the version. He may only hear that in some country somebody has been engaged on a version of some part of the Scriptures at some time more or less recent. If he does not pursue the matter further, a work of value to future generations may pass into oblivion.

Again, when a name has been presented as a candidate for a place on this list, it has to be examined closely before it can be accepted. It may prove to be only another name for a language already known and counted; differing, perhaps, in no other respect than the name, or only in respect of the character in which it is printed, or of the society by which it is published, or of the author by whom it is made, or of the class or confession for which it is intended. It may prove to be a version which is only contemplated or in course of translation. But the unit in this enumeration must be a publication (or a version whose publication is assured and immediate) in a distinct form of speech, and every other difference must be ruled out of court. Character, authorship, and other similar features have their function, but they cannot constitute a new language.

In some cases time affords the only satisfactory test of the right of a version to a place. There is a slight mortality of versions as well as a birth-rate. Versions have been made for tribes which have become extinct: the languages in which they are written have altogether died out, and they are therefore excluded. Many of the Serampore versions have proved to be of no value, and are also omitted; none of them, in fact, finds a place unless revision or retranslation has taken place in the language. Again, the versions collected by Prince Lucien Bonaparte are omitted, as they have no value as translations of the Scriptures, but only as specimens of dialects. A version must afford some proof or presumption that it still possesses life and power.

This rule must not be taken to exclude the languages of antiquity, many of which are still in constant use. The

ancient versions are of very high importance for the study of the text of the Scriptures—they are used in the worship of the Churches, and profoundly affect the thinking and faith of many of the clergy and the learned. They have already had a very long life, and have a future before them to which no limit of years can be set. They are counted if they live in the worship of religious bodies.

Besides those named in the appended list, the following versions are still of interest, although they are no longer read or cherished by any people for their religious value :—The Sahidic and Bashmuric dialects of Coptic, the Gothic of Ulfilas, the Old High-German, the Old Saxon, the Anglo-Saxon, the New England of John Eliot, the Narrinyeri and Awabakal for extinct tribes of South Australia. The smallness of this number of omissions shows how slight is the mortality among versions. Others are in a moribund state, either through the dying out of the peoples who use them, or through their displacement by versions in conquering languages. From the historical list of the British and Foreign Bible Society the following are here omitted :—Norwegian as identical with Danish, one of the two Bulgarian versions, one of the Galla versions as superseded by another, Mongo as declared to be the same language as Lolo (Balolo), German in Hebrew character, Græco-Turki and Armeno-Turki as differing from other languages named in character and other unessential aspects, Sard, Toaripi, Popo of Togoland, Ibibio, and Neshga, on the ground that nothing has been published or is ready for publication in them, Narrinyeri and thirteen defunct Serampore versions. The addition of six, Fanting, Ilocano, Kienyang, Kuranko, Mafur, and Ranon, to the list of four

hundred in the *Monthly Reporter* for February 1899, gives a total of four hundred and six languages and dialects in which versions of the Scriptures have been published by all the societies or agencies at work. The history of many of them is the history of a Church. The time has come to give again an account of the spread of the Gospel by this means. Generations yet unborn will welcome and treasure every record and memorial of the change which came to their fathers, and which made themselves the heirs of a new life.

LANGUAGES WITH VERSION OF WHOLE BIBLE . . .	111
OTHERS WITH NEW TESTAMENT	91
REMAINDER WITH PORTIONS	204
TOTAL	<u>406</u>

Easter, 1899.

LIST OF CHIEF ABBREVIATIONS.

B. The whole Bible.
N. T. . . . The New Testament.
O. T. . . . The Old Testament.
G. The Gospels.

E. . (England) . British and Foreign Bible Society.
A. . (America) . American Bible Society.
S. . (Scotland) . National Bible Society of Scotland.
H. . (Holland) . Netherlands Bible Society.
R. . (Russia) . Russian Bible Society.
K. . (Knowledge) . Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
J. . (Judson) . American Baptist Missionary Union.
C. . (Carey) . . Bible Translation Society.
D. . (Duff) . . . Free Church of Scotland Mission.
O. . (Old) . . . Ancient Version.
V. . (Various) . . Versions published by many Societies or firms.

M. S. . . . Missionary Society.
B. S. . . . Bible Society.

LIST OF VERSIONS.

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION.	PUB- LISHERS.
Acra or Gà	Gold Coast, W. Africa	B.	E.
Aimara	S. America	Lu.	E.
Ainu	Japan	N.T. Ps. Jon.	E. A. S.
Akkaway	S. America	Gen. Mt.	K.
Akunakuna	Old Calabar, W. Africa	Lu.	S.
Albanian, Tosk . . .	Turkey	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
„ Gheg	„	N.T. Ps.	E.
Alfuor	Celebes, Malaisia	Mt.	H.
Aliout	Alaska	Mt.	R.
Altai Kirghiz	Tomsk, Siberia	Mk.	E.
Amharic	Abyssinia	B.	E.
Amoy	China	B.	E.
Anam	Cochin China	Lu.	E.
Aneityum	New Hebrides	B.	E.
Angami	Assam	Mt. Jo. Acts	J.
Aniwa	New Hebrides	3 G. Acts etc.	E.
Api or Epi	„	3 G.	E.
Arabic, Standard . .	Syria, Egypt, etc.	B.	E. A. K.
„ Malta	Malta	N.T.	K. E.
„ Tunis	Tunisia	Lu. Acts	E.
„ Algerine	Algeria	Mt.	
Aramaic	Syria	Pt. of O.T	O.
Arawak	S. America	4 G. Acts	A. K.
Armenian, Ancient . .	Armenia	B.	O. A. E.
„ Ararat	„	B.	E.
„ Constantinople . .	Constantinople, etc.	B.	E. A.
Ashanti, Tshi	Gold Coast, W. Africa	B.	E.
„ Fanti	„	N.T. Gen.	E.
Assami	Assam	B.	C. E.
Azerbaijani	Trans-Caucasia	B.	E.
Baluchi	Baluchistan	Mt.	E.
Bangi	Kongo Free State	4 G.	C.
Basque, French	France	N.T.	E.
„ Spanish	Spain	Lu.	E.
„ Guipuscoa	„	Lu. Jo.	E.
Batta, Toba	Sumatra	B.	E. H.

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION.	PUBLISHERS.
Batta, Mandailing . . .	Sumatra	N.T.	E.
„ Angkola, . . .	„	Mk.	H.
Beaver	Canada	Mk.	E. K.
Benga	Gabun, W. Africa	N.T. Ps. etc.	A.
Bengali, Standard . . .	India	B.	C. E.
„ Musalmani . . .	„	4 G. Acts. Ps. etc.	E. C.
Berber	N. Africa	Pt. of Lu.	E.
Bicol	Philippines	Lu.	E.
Bierian	New Hebrides	Lu.	E.
Blackfoot	Canada	Mt.	E.
Bogos, or Bilin	Abyssinia	Mk.	E.
Bohemian	Austria	B.	E.
Bolengi	Kongo Free State	Jo.	J.
Bondei	German E. Africa	Mt. Lu.	E.
Breton	France	B.	E. and Trin.
Bugi	Celebes, Malaisia	N.T. Ps. etc.	H. and E.
Bulgarian	Bulgaria	B.	E. A.
Bullom	Sierra Leone	Mt.	E.
Bulu	Gabun, W. Africa	4 G.	A.
Burmese	Burma	B.	J. E.
Cambodian	Cochin China	Lu.	E. A.
Catalan	Spain	N.T.	E.
Chagga	German E. Africa	Mt.	E.
Cheremisi	Russia	N.T.	E. R.
Cheroki	U. S. A.	N.T.	A.
Chipewan	Canada	N.T.	E.
Choktau	U. S. A.	N.T. Pent. Ps. etc.	A.
Chuana, Setlapi . . .	Bechuanaland	B.	E.
„ Serolong	„	N.T.	K.
Chuvash	Russia	4 G.	E.
Cree, Plain	Canada	B.	E.
„ Swampy	„	pt. of N.T.	E.
Dakota	U. S. A.	B.	A.
Danish, or Norwegian .	Denmark and Norway	B.	E. V.
Delaware	U. S. A.	Mt. Jo.	A.
Dobu	Brit. New Guinea	4 G. Acts	E.
Dualla	Cameroons, W. Africa	B.	C. Basle M. S.
Duke of York Island . .	Bismarck Archipelago	2 G. Acts	E.
Dutch, Standard . . .	Holland	B.	E. H. K.
„ Cape	S. Africa	Mt. Gen.	Paarl
„ Creole	W. Indies	N.T.	Copenhagen
Dyak, Standard . . .	Borneo	B.	H. E.
„ Sea	„	4 G. Ps.	K.

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION.	PUBLISHERS
Ebon	Marshall Islands	N.T. Ps. Gen.	A.
Efik	Old Calabar, W. Africa	B.	S.
English, Standard . . .	Brit. I., N. America, etc.	B.	V.E.A.S.
„ Negro	Dutch Guiana	N.T. Ps.	E.
Eromanga	New Hebrides	4 G. Acts. Gen.	E.
Eskimo, Greenland . . .	Greenland	N.T. etc.	E.
„ Labrador	Labrador	B.	E.
Esthonian, Reval	Russia	B.	E.
„ Dorpat	„	N.T. Ps.	E.
Ethiopic	Abyssinia	N.T. Ps.	O.E.
Ewe, Anlo	Gold Coast, W. Africa	N.T. etc.	E.
„ Popo	Dahomey „	N.T. Ps. Gen.	E.
Falasha Kara	Abyssinia	Mk.	E.
Fang	Gabun, W. Africa	Mt. Gen.	E.
Fanting	New Hebrides	Lu.	E.
Faroe	Faroe I.	Mt.	Danish B.S.
Fate, Erakar	New Hebrides	Gen. etc.	E.
„ Havannah	„	N.T.	E.
Fiji	Oceania	B.	E.
Finnish	Finland	B.	E.
Flemish	Belgium	B.	E.
Florida	Solomon Is.	4 G. Acts etc.	K.E.
Formosa	Formosa	Mt. Jo.	Amsterdam
French, Standard	France	B.	V.E.
„ Vaudois	„	Lu. Jo.	E.
„ Provençal	„	Mk.	E.
„ Mauritius	Mauritius	3 G.	E.
„ Dominica	Dominica	Mk.	E.
Frisian	Friesland	Mt.	E.
Fuhchau	China	B.	E.A.
Futuna	New Hebrides	Mk. Acts etc.	E.
Gaelic	Scotland	B.	S.E.
Galla, Central	E. Africa	B.	E.
„ Ittu	„	Mt.	E.
„ Bararetta	„	Jo.	E.
Ganda	Uganda	B.	E.
Garó	Assam	N.T. Gen.	J.
Georgian	S. Russia	B.	O.E.
German, Standard	Germany, etc.	B.	V.E.
„ Judæo-, or Yiddish . .	„	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
Gilbert I.	Oceania	B.	A.
Giriama	Brit. E. Africa.	2 G. Acts.	E.
Gitano	Spain	Lu.	E.
Gogo	German E. Africa	4 G. Acts etc.	E.

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION.	PUBLISHERS.
Gond	India	4 G. Gen.	E.
Grebo	Liberia, W. Africa	Pts. of B.	A.
Greek, Ancient	Greece, etc.	B.	O. V.
„ Modern	„	B.	E.
Guarani	S. America	Pt. of Mt.	E.
Gujarati, Standard	India	B.	E.
„ Parsee	„	N.T.	E.
Gwamba or Thonga	Delagoa Bay, S. Africa	N.T.	Lausanne&E.
„ Ronga	„ „	Jo. and 1 Cor.	E.
Haida	Brit. Columbia	3 G. Acts	E.
Hainan	S. China	4 G.	E.
Hakka	„	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
Hangchau	China	Mt. Jo.	K.
Hausa	W. Soudan	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
Hawaii	Sandwich Is.	B.	A.
Hebrew	Jews, etc.	B.	O. V. E.
Herero	Damaraland, S.W. Africa	N.T. Ps.	E.
Hindi, Standard	India	B.	E.
„ Hindustani	„	B.	E.
„ Dakhani	„	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
„ Marwari	„	Lu.	E.
„ Gurhwali	„	Mt.	E.
„ Jaunsari	„	Mt.	E.
Hinghua	China	4 G. Acts, etc.	A.
Ibo, Niger	R. Niger, W. Africa	Ps. and pts. N.T.	E.
„ Isuama	„	Pts. of N.T.	E.
Icelandic	Iceland	B.	E.
Idzo or Ijo	R. Niger, W. Africa	4 G.	E.
Igbira	„ „	Mt.	E.
Ilocano	Philippine Is.	Lu.	E.
Irish or Erse	Ireland	B.	E.
Iroquois	Canada	4 G.	E.
Isabel	Solomon Is.	Jo.	K.
Isubu	Kamerun, W. Africa.	4 G. and Gen.	C.
Italian, Standard	Italy	B.	E.S.K.
„ Piedmont	Piedmont	N.T. Ps.	E.
Jaghatai Turki	Turkestan	Mt.	E.
Japanese	Japan	B.	A.E.S.
Javanese	Java	B.	E.H.
Jolof	Gambia, W. Africa	Mt.	E.
Kabail	N. Africa	4 G. Acts etc.	E.
Kachin	Burma	2 G. Gen.	J.
Kafir or Xosa	S. Africa	B.	E.

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION.	PUBLISHERS.
Kaguru	German E. Africa	3 G. etc.	E.
Kamba	Brit. E. Africa	Mk. Lu.	C.M.S. and Leipsic M.S.
Karel	Russia	Mt.	E.R.
Karen, Sgau	Burma	B.	J.E.
„ Pwo	„	B.	J.E.
„ Bghai	„	pt. of B.	J.E.
Karib	Brit. Honduras	Mt. Mk.	E. and Edinburgh
Karnata, or Canarese	India	B.	E.
„ Badaga	„	Lu. Mk.	E.
Kashgar Turki	Chinese Turkestan	4 G.	E.
Kashmiri	India	B.	E.
Kazak Turki	Russia	N.T.	E.R.
Kazan Turki	„	4 G.	E.
Keapara	Brit. New Guinea	4 G. Acts	E.
Kele	French Kongo	Mt. Jo.	A.
Khasi	India	B.	E.
Khond	„	Mk. etc.	E.
Kienning	China	N.T.	E.
Kienyang	„	Mk.	C.M.S.
Kinwha	„	Jo.	A.
Kirghiz Turki	Siberia	N.T.	E.
Koi	India	Lu. and 1 Jo.	E.
Kongo	Kongo Free State	N.T.	E.
Koptic	Egypt	N.T.	O. K. E.
Korean	Korea	N.T.	E. A. S.
Kortha	India	3 G.	D.
Kroat or Serb	Austria	B.	E.
Kuanyama	N. Ovamboland	4 G.	E.
Kuranko	W.Soudan,nr Sierra Leone	Lu.	E.
Kumuki	S. Russia	Mt. Mk.	E.
Kurd	Kurdistan	N.T.	A. E.
Kusaie	Caroline Is.	N.T. Ru.	A.
Kwagutl	Vancouver Is.	3 G. Acts	E.
Kwangtung	S. China	B.	A. E.
Laos	Siam	3 G. Ps. etc.	A.
Lapp, Quanian	Norway	B.	Nor. E.
„ Swedish	Sweden	B.	E.
„ Russian	Russia	Mt.	E.
Latin	Europe, etc.	B.	O. V. E.
Lepcha	India	2 G. Gen.	E.
Lettish	Russia	B.	E.
Lifu	Loyalty Is., Oceania	B.	E.
Lithuanian Standard	Germany and Russia	B.	E.

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION.	PUBLISHERS.
Lithuanian, Samoghit	Russia	N.T.	E.
Liv	"	Mt.	E.
Lolo or Mongo	Kongo Free State	2 G.	E.
Luchu	Luchu Is.	Pts. of N.T.	E.
Lushai	India	2 G. Acts	E.
Macassar	Celebes I., Malaisia	N.T. Ps. etc.	H. E.
Madura	Madura I., "	4 G. Acts	H.
Mafur	Dutch New Guinea	4 G. Acts etc.	Utrecht M.S.
Maghadi	India	2 G.	C. E.
Magyar	Hungary	B.	E.
Makua	Mozambique, E. Africa	Pt. of Mt.	U. M. C. A.
Malagasi	Madagascar	B.	E.
Malay, Standard	Malaisia	B.	E. H.
" Low	"	N.T. Ex.	E. H.
" Samarang	"	N.T.	H.
Malayalam	India	B.	E.
Mallikolo, Uripiv	New Hebrides	Mk. Lu. Acts.	E.
" Aulua	"	3 G. Acts	E. and Melbourne
" Pangkuma	"	Jo.	E.
Maliseet	New Brunswick	Jo.	E.
Malo	New Hebrides	Mk. Lu. Acts.	E.
Malto or Pahari	India	4 G. Acts. Ps.	E.
Mambwe	L. Tanganyika, Africa	Mk.	E.
Manchu	N. China	N.T.	E.
Mandarin, Peking	China	B.	A. E.
" Nanking	"	N.T.	E.
" Shantung	"	3 G.	A.
Mandingo	Gambia and W. Soudan	Mt.	E.
Manipuri	India	Lu. Jo.	E.
Manx	I. of Man	B.	E. K.
Maori	New Zealand	B.	E.
Marathi, Standard	India	B.	E.
" Konkani	"	Mk. and Jo.	E.
Mare	Loyalty Is., Oceania	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
Marquesas	Marquesas Is., Oceania	Pt. of Jo.	E.
Maya	Central America	Lu. Jo.	E.
Mbunda or Umbundu	S. W. Africa	4 G. Acts. Ps.	E. and A.B.C.F.M.
Mende	Sierra Leone, W. Africa	4 G. Acts. Ro.	E.
Mexican	Mexico	Lu.	E.
Mikmak	Nova Scotia	pts. of O. & N.T.	E.
" Abenaqui	"	Mk.	Montreal
Mohawk?	Canada	Lu. Jo. Is.	E.
Mon or Pegu	India	N.T.	E.

FOUR HUNDRED TONGUES.

19

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION.	PUBLISHERS.
Mondari or Kol	India	N.T. Gen. etc.	E.
Mongol, Literary	Mongolia	B.	E.
„ Buriat	„	Mt. Jo. Acts	E.
„ Khalka	„	Mt.	E.
„ Kalmuk	„	N.T.	E.
Mordwin, Ersä	Russia	N.T.	E.R.
„ Moksha	„	Jo.	E.
Mortlock	Caroline Is.	N.T.	A.
Moskito	Central America	4 G. Acts	Mor. M.S.
Mota	New Hebrides	N.T.	K.
Motu	New Guinea	N.T.	E.
Mpongwe	Gabun, W. Africa	N.T. Ps., etc.	A.
Murray Island	New Guinea	Mk. Jo.	E.
Muskoki	U. S. A.	N.T. Ps., etc.	A.
Mwamba	L. Nyasa, E. Africa	Mk.	S.
Nama or Khoikhoi	Namaqualand, S. Africa	N.T. Ps., etc.	E.
Nepali	India	4 G. Ps., etc.	E.
New Britain	Bismarck Archipelago	4 G. Acts	E.
Nez Percés	U. S. A.	Mt.	A.
Nganga	R. Shiré, E. Africa	4 G. 3 Epp.	S.
Ngoni	L. Nyasa, E. Africa	Mk.	S.
Nguna	New Hebrides	4 G. Acts, etc.	E.
Nias	Malaisia	N.T.	H.E.
Nicobar	India	Mt.	E.
Ningpo	China	N.T. etc.	E.
Niue	Friendly Is., Oceania	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
Nkondi or Kondi	L. Nyasa, E. Africa	3 G.	E.D.
Nogai Turki E.	S. Russia	N.T. Pent.	E.
„ Crim or W.	„	Gen.	E.R.
Nsembe	Kongo, W. Africa	Mt. Mk.	C.
Nuba	Egypt	Mk.	E.
Nupe	R. Niger, W. Africa	4 G.	E.
Nyamwezi	German E. Africa	3 G.	E.
Nyanja	R. Shiré, E. Africa	N.T. Ps. etc.	S.E.
Nyasa	L. Nyasa, E. Africa	2 G. Acts. Ps. etc.	U.M.C.A.
Nyika	Brit. E. Africa	Lu.	E.
Ojibwa	Canada	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.A.K.
Osset	Caucasus	4 G. Ps. etc.	E.
Ostyak	Russia	Mt.	London
Ovambo or Ndonga	S.W. Africa	Mt.	E.
Pali	India	N.T.	E.
Panaïeti	Brit. New Guinea	Mk.	E.
Pangasinan	Philippines	4 G. Acts	E.

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION.	PUBLISHERS.
Panjabi, Standard	India	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
„ Chamba	„	Mt. Jo.	E.
„ Multani	„	3 G.	E.
„ Urdu	„	4 G. Acts	E.
Pashtu	India and Afghanistan	B.	E.
Pedi	N. Transvaal	N.T.	E.
Perm	Russia	Mt.	E.
Persian	Persia	B.	E.
Pokomo	R. Tana, E. Africa	Mk.	E.
Polish	Poland	B.	E.
Ponape	Caroline Is.	N.T. etc.	A.
Portuguese, Standard	Portugal	B.	E.K.
„ Indo-	India	N.T. Ps. Pent.	E.
Poto	Kongo	Lu.	C.
Quiché	Central America	Mk.	E.
Quichua	South America	Jo.	E.
Ranon	New Hebrides	Mt.	E.
Rarotonga	Hervey Is., Oceania	B.	E.
Rifi	Morocco	Mt. Jo.	E.
Romansch, Upper	Switzerland	N.T.	E.
„ Lower	„	B.	E.
„ Oberland	„	B.	E.
Rotti	Rotti I., Malaisia	Lu.	H.
Rotuma	Oceania	N.T.	E.
Rouman, Standard	Roumania	B.	E.
„ Macedon	Macedonia	Mt.	E.
Ruk	Caroline Is.	Gen. Ex.	A.
Russ	Russia	B.	E. R.
Ruthen	Russia and Austria	N.T.	E.
Sagalla	Brit. E. Africa	Mk. Jo.	E.
Saibai	Brit. New Guinea	Mt. Mk.	E.
Samaritan	Samaria	Pent.	O.
Samoa	Oceania	B.	E.
Sanguir	Sanguir Is., Malaisia	N.T. Ps. Prov.	E. H.
Sanskrit	India	B.	C. E.
Sena	R. Zambesi, E. Africa	Mk.	E.
Seneka	U. S. A.	4 G.	A.
Shambala	German E. Africa	pts. N.T. & Gen.	Berlin M.S.
Shan	Burma	B.	J.
Shanghai	China	N.T. Ps., etc.	A. E.
Sheetswa	Zululand	4 G. Acts	A.
Shona	Mashonaland	Mk.	E.
Siam	Siam	B.	A. E.

FOUR HUNDRED TONGUES.

21

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION	PUBLISHERS.
Sindhi, Standard	India	N.T. Ps., etc.	E.
„ Katchi	„	Mt.	E.
Sinhali	Ceylon	B.	E.
Slavonic	Russia	B.	R. E.
Slovak	Austria	N.T.	E.
Sloven	„	N.T. Ps., etc.	E.
Soga	Brit. E. Africa	Mt. Jo.	C.M.S.&E.
Sontal	India	N.T. Ps., etc.	E. D.
Spanish, Standard	Spain	B.	E. A. K.
„ Judæo-	Turkey	B.	A. E.
„ Curaçoa	West Indies	Mt. Mk.	H. A.
Suau	Brit. New Guinea	Mk.	E.
Suchau	China	N.T.	A.
Sukuma	German E. Africa	4 G. Acts	E.
Sunda	Malaisia	B.	H. E.
Susu or Soso	French Guinea	N.T.	K.
Suto	Basutoland, etc.	B.	E.
Swahili, Zanzibar	E. Equat. Africa	B.	E.
„ Mombasa	„	Lu. Jo.	E.
Swatow	China	4 G. Acts, etc.	E.
Swedish	Sweden and Finland	B.	E. V.
Syriac, Ancient	Syria	B.	O. A. E.
„ Modern	„	B.	A.
Syrjen	Russia	Mt.	E.
Tabele (Sintabele)	Matabeleland	N.T.	E.
Tagalog	Philippines	3 G. Acts	E.
Tahiti	Society Is., Oceania	B.	E.
Taichau	China	N.T. Ps.	E.
Tamil	India	B.	E.
Tanna	New Hebrides	N.T.	E.S.
Tasiko	„	Mt. Lu.	E.
Tavara	Brit. New Guinea	Mk.	E.
Taveta	Brit. E. Africa	3 G.	E.
Teke	R. Kongo, W. Africa	Mk.	J.
Telugu	India	B.	E.
Temne	Sierra Leone	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
Tibet	Tibet	N.T. Ps. etc.	E.
Tigre	Abyssinia	4 G.	E.
Tinnè or Slave	Canada	N.T.	E.
Toda	India	Mk. Jon.	E.
Tonga	Friendly Is., Oceania	B.	E.
Tonga	L. Nyasa, E. Africa	Mk.	S.
Tonga	Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	N.T.	A.
Tukudh	Canada	B.	E.

FOUR HUNDRED TONGUES.

LANGUAGE.	FIELD.	EXTENT OF PUBLICATION.	PUB- LISHERS.
Tulu	India	N. T. Pr.	E.
Turkish	Turkey	B.	E. A.
Umon	Old Calabar, W. Africa	Mk.	S.
Uraon or Kurukh	India	2 G.	E.
Uriya	"	B.	E.
Uvea	Loyalty Is., Oceania	B.	E.
Uzbek Turki	Turkestan	4 G.	E.
W easisi	New Hebrides	Lu. & pt. of Jo.	E.
Wedau	Brit. New Guinea	Lu.	E.
Welsh	Wales	B.	E. K.
Wenchau	China	4 G. Acts	E.
Wend, Saxon	Germany	B.	E.
,, Prussian	"	B.	E.
,, Hungarian	Hungary	N. T. Ps.	E.
Wenli, Standard	China	B.	E.
,, Easy	"	N. T.	S. E.
Wogul	Siberia	Mt. Mk.	E.
Wotyak	Russia	Mt.	E.
Yahgan	S. America	2 G. Acts	E.
Yakut	Siberia	4 G.	Moscow
Yao	Blantyre, E. Africa	N. T.	E.
Yoruba	Lagos, W. Africa	B.	E.
Zimshi	Brit. Columbia	4 G.	K.
Zulu	S. Africa	B.	A. E.

CROSS-REFERENCES

A list of cross-references is appended, as there is much variety and arbitrariness in the spelling of the names of languages, and well-known names may otherwise seem to have been omitted from the foregoing list. A language may sometimes be found by a slight change in the spelling of the name—*e.g.*, by substituting *k* for *c* or *q*, as in Korean and Kwagutl. Compound names, such as Tosk Albanian and Urdu Panjabi, are generally placed under the second half of the name. Dialects of a great language, as Provençal of French, generally come under the language. African Bantu names with the prefixes indicating language, people, or locality, such as Lu-ganda, Ki-bondei, Chi-nyanja, Se-chuana, Ma-shona, Ba-lolo, Otji-herero, drop the prefix and become Ganda, Chuana, etc. The least obvious cross-references are given in the following list:—

Abenaqui . . . Mikmak	Creole . . . Dutch
Afghan . . . Pashtu	Crimean . . . Nogai
Aztec . . . Mexican	Curaçoa . . . Spanish
	Czech . . . Bohemian
Badaga . . . Karnata	
Bilin . . . Bogos	Dakhani . . . Hindi
Buriat . . . Mongol	
Canarese . . . Karnata	Epi . . . Api
Cantonese . . . Kwangtung	Erse . . . Irish
Carshun . . . Syriac	
Chaldee . . . Aramaic	Fanti . . . Ashanti
Chamba . . . Panjabi	
Chauchau . . . Swatow	Gâ . . . Acra
Chinese . . . Wenli or Mandarin	Gurhwali . . . Hindi

FOUR HUNDRED TONGUES.

Hindustani	Hindi	Otji	Ashanti
Hungarian	Magyar	Pahari	Malto
Iaian	Urea	Parsee	Gujarati
Jaunsari	Hindi	Pegu	Mon
Kalmuk	Mongol	Popo	Ewe
Katchi	Sindhi	Punti	Kwangtung
Kerepunu	Keapara	Quanian	Lapp
Khalka	Mongol	Ronga	Gwamba
Khoikhoi	Nama	Savage Islands	Mare
Kol	Mondari	Serb	Kroat
Kondi	Nkondi	Sikh	Panjabi
Konkani	Marathi	Slave	Tinnè
Kurukh	Uraon	Soso	Susu
Maltese	Arabic	Thonga	Gwamba
Marshall	Ebon	Transcaucasian	Azerbaijani
Marwari	Hindi	Tshi	Ashanti
Mongo	Lolo	Urdu	Hindi
Multani	Panjabi	Wolof	Jolof
Munsee	Delaware	Xosa	Kafir
Nahuatl	Mexican	Yiddish	German
Ndonga	Ovambo		
Nengone	Mare		
Norwegian	Danish		
Osmanli Turki	Turkish		

